

A claim is filed in time if it is filed within six months from the time of the commencement of the work for which the claim is filed—it need not be within six months from the time of the commencement of the building of the vessel. A designation of the “place where” the boat was built held to be sufficient. Question of who was the owner of a vessel, passed on. *Lucas v. Taylor*, 105 Md. 104.

This section referred to in construing section 47—see notes thereto. The *D. B. Steelman*, 48 Fed. 583; *The Marcella Ann*, 34 Fed. 143.

See sections 19 and 23 and notes.

1904, art. 63, sec. 45. 1888, art. 63, sec. 46. 1860, art. 61, sec. 46.  
1856, ch. 294, sec. 1. 1865, ch. 190.

45. The clerks of the several circuit courts for the counties and of the superior court of Baltimore city shall each keep a docket to be called “Boats’ lien docket,” wherein it shall be the duty of each of said clerks, upon application being made to him in accordance with the requirements of the preceding section, to record the said statements or accounts filed with him and, immediately thereafter, he shall docket a case between the parties to the claim, entering the claimant as plaintiff and the boat and its owner and the owner’s agent, where the debt was contracted by an agent, as defendant, and the day when such claim was filed, and the amount thereof; and the clerk shall be entitled to fifty cents for each entry, to be paid by the defendant and taxed as costs against him, for which and for other costs in prosecuting the claim the defendant shall be liable, in case the lien be established; the clerk to be allowed the same fees for recording said statement or account as are now allowed for recording deeds or bills or sale.

This section referred to in construing section 47—see notes thereto. The *D. B. Steelman*, 48 Fed. 583; *The Marcella Ann*, 34 Fed. 143.

*Ibid.* sec. 46. 1888, art. 63, sec. 47. 1860, art. 61, sec. 47. 1856, ch. 294,  
sec. 2. 1865, ch. 190.

46. Every such boat or vessel against which an account or statement shall be filed under this article shall be subject to a lien for the debt and cost justly chargeable against it for two years from the day on which the account or statement shall be filed and no longer; but the claimant may have the benefit of any other lien upon said boat or vessel to which he may be entitled by mortgage, bill of sale, or otherwise.

Although proceedings to enforce the lien must be taken within two years, the proceedings may be continued, and a decree passed thereafter. *Lucas v. Taylor*, 105 Md. 111.

This section referred to in construing section 47—see notes thereto. The *D. B. Steelman*, 48 Fed. 583; *The Marcella Ann*, 34 Fed. 143.

See sec. 38 and note.

*Ibid.* sec. 47. 1888, art. 63, sec. 48. 1860, art. 61, sec. 48.  
1856, ch. 294, sec. 3.

47. The lien given by this article on boats or vessels shall not entitle the claimant to preference over creditors or claimants secured by mortgage or bill of sale properly executed and recorded before the claim to be secured by such lien shall have accrued.

Where there is no entire contract for repairing a vessel, but the repairs are done from day to day as ordered, only such repairs have priority over a mortgage duly executed and recorded, as were done prior to the record of